



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUEENSLAND

THE LABOUR FORCE

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1987

PHONE INQUIRIES	For more information about these statistics please contact Bevin Morris on Brisbane (07) 222 6029.
	For other inquiries, including copies of publications, please contact Information Services on Brisbane (07) 222 6351.
MAIL INQUIRIES	Please write to Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), G.P.O. Box 1160, Brisbane, Q. 4001.

Main Features

- The number of employed males in Queensland increased by 2,000 (seasonally adjusted) between April and May 1987. By contrast the number of employed females declined by 8,800, resulting in an overall decrease in total employment to 1,107,100. The trend estimates of employed persons show a slight decline since peaking in February 1987 after a period of sustained growth.
 - Unemployed persons increased by 2,100 (seasonally adjusted) to 123,800 in May 1987, with the major component (1,500) of the increase in unemployed males. This level of unemployed persons represents an increase of 5.9 per cent on the estimate of 116,900 recorded in May 1986. Trend estimates of unemployed persons continued to increase.

Main Features (continued)

- The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 9.8 per cent in both May 1986 and April 1987 and rose to 10.1 per cent in May 1987. The female unemployment rate, at 10.4 per cent, is the same as for May 1986, while the rate for males has increased from 9.3 per cent to 9.8 per cent over the same period. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for all persons have been relatively stable over past months, varying from 9.7 to 10.0 per cent since July 1986.
- Participation rates for females (seasonally adjusted) continue to remain under 50 per cent with an estimated 47.7 per cent of women in the labour force in May 1987.
- Participation rates for males (seasonally adjusted) have been steady at around 76 to 77 per cent over the past 12 months.

Explanatory NotesIntroduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the civilian labour force have been included for the first time in this issue and are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Explanations of these estimates are contained in paragraphs 37 to 40. Data on 'married' and 'not married' females have been deleted from Table 1 and Table 4 (previously Table 2). The table (previously Table 5) containing details of the full-time and part-time status of employed persons has also been deleted. This information can now be obtained by contacting Bevin Morris on (07) 222 6029.

2. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request.

The Population Survey

3. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

4. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations;

- (c) overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

5. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on the actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Office (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

6. Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons, or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.

7. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week.

8. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Definitions (continued)

9. Hours of work. The figures of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. They may be affected by public holidays, leave, or absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident, and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

10. Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

11. Persons actively looking for work includes those writing, telephoning, or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service notice-boards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

12. Unemployed persons looking for first job are those who had never worked full-time for 2 weeks or more.

13. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

14. Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the

end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration.

15. Median duration of unemployment is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other comprising persons whose duration is below it.

16. Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

17. The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.

18. The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

19. Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined. This category therefore includes persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

20. Specific surveys of persons not in the labour force indicate that a number of persons want to work but are not classified as unemployed because they were not looking for work or were not available to begin work in the survey week. Included in this group are the discouraged jobseekers and other persons marginally attached to the labour force.

21. Marital status. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as married or not married. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Definitions (continued)

Marital status (continued)

category includes persons who have never married, or are widowed, separated, or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married, are classified as not married.

22. Industry classification. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983.

23. Occupation classification. Occupation is classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1986, which replaced the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCL), Revised November 1980, used in the surveys prior to August 1986.

24. The new classification relies on the level and specialisation of skill required to perform primary tasks satisfactorily as its classificatory variable and is therefore significantly different from the previous classification. Detailed information on the ASCO classification and structure is contained in the publication 'ASCO Statistical Classification' (Catalogue No. 1222.0).

25. Gross flows. In order to minimise respondent burden and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings in the sample (except the large non-private dwellings) are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

26. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

27. The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.

28. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table. About half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to

those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.

29. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months.

30. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey, it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the magnitude of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

31. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum, any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical Notes.

32. Estimates of total flows into or out of the employed category may be less than the sum of the estimates for employed full-time and employed part-time as the estimates for the latter two categories include movements between these two categories.

33. Family status. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their family status and the estimation of families.

34. Because of the coverage rules of the population survey which associate persons with particular dwellings so that each person has an equal chance of selection in the survey, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, caravan parks, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is most difficult. Thus, family information was not obtained for the following persons:

(a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, and hospitals and other institutions); and

(b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

35. In addition, in those private dwellings where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Definitions (continued)

Family Status (continued)

usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus the family characteristics of persons living in families which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are not determined because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly families which at the time of the survey have one or more of their members away from the usual residence, are also excluded from family determination. A summary of those persons for whom family information was obtained, as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information could not be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, family status is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 years and over.

Population Benchmarks

36. Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the ABS publication 'Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly' (Catalogue No. 3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

37. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

38. The seasonally adjusted estimates still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject. Furthermore, the seasonal adjustment process does not attempt to remove the effect of random influences such as industrial disputes on the estimates.

Trend Estimates

39. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13 term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

40. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

Month-to-month movements

41. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in the Technical Notes.

Revision of Series

42. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. The population benchmarks used in labour force survey estimates are compiled according to place of usual residence.

Related Publications

43. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

- 'Monthly Summary of Statistics' (1304.3) - Monthly
- 'Economic Indicators' (1307.3) - Monthly
- 'The Labour Force: Regional Estimates' (6204.3) - Quarterly
- Information Paper: 'Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey' (6232.0) - Latest issue: June 1986
- Information Paper: 'Release of Regional Labour Force Statistics' (6262.0) - Latest issue: April 1985
- Information Paper: 'A Guide to Smoothing Time Series - Estimates of "Trend"' (1316.0) - Latest issue: January 1987
- Information Paper: 'Time Series Decomposition - An Overview' (1317.0) - Latest issue: March 1987

Definitions (continued)

Related Publications (continued)

44. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the 'Catalogue of Publications' (Catalogue No. 1101.0) and those produced by the Queensland Office are listed in 'List of Publications' (Catalogue No. 1101.3). A 'Publications Advice' (Catalogue No. 1105.0) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS Office.

Unpublished Statistics

45. The ABS can also make available certain labour force statistics which are not published. Where it is not practicable to provide the required statistics by telephone, they may be available in other forms, such as microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, or clerically.

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extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished statistics in these forms.

46. For further information on these unpublished statistics contact Bevin Morris by telephoning Brisbane (07) 222 6029, or write to Information Services at the address above.

Symbols and Other Usages

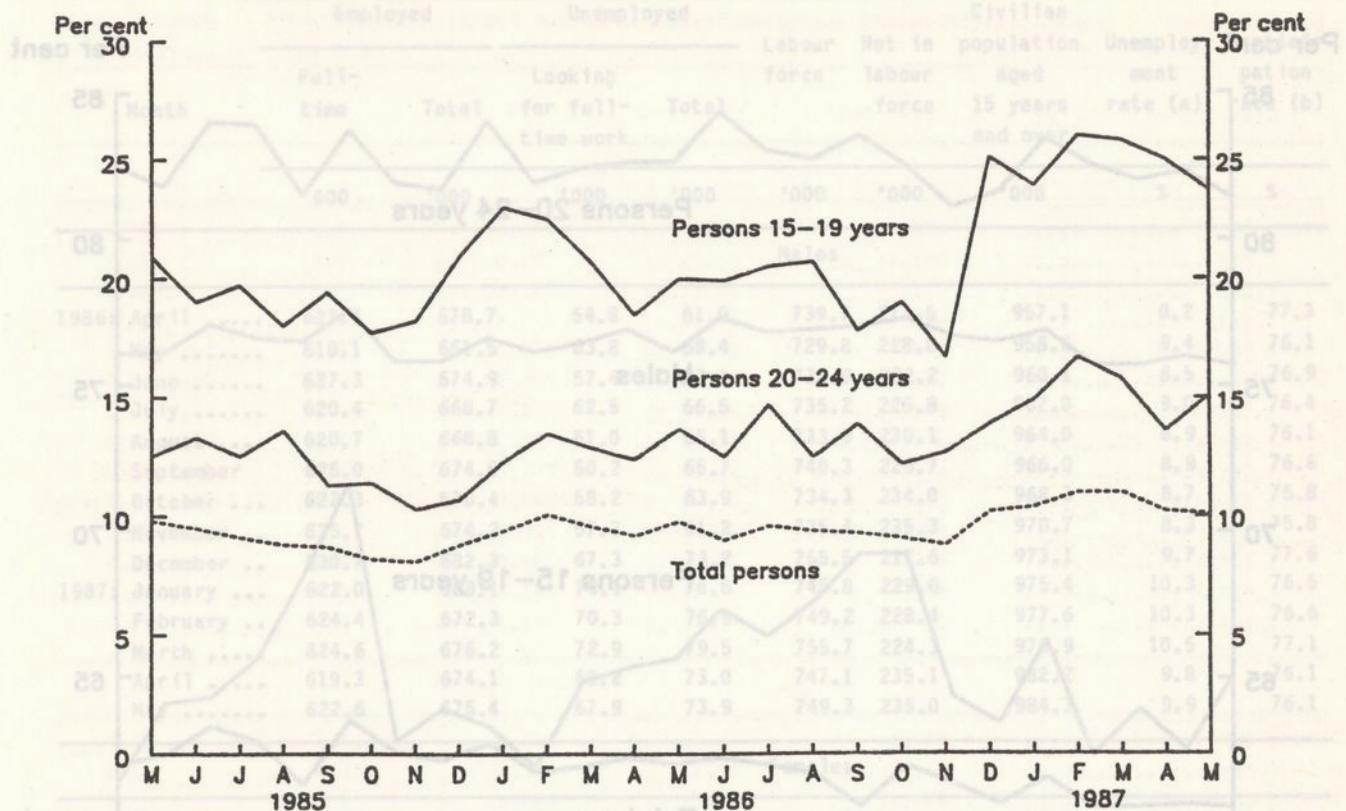
- n.a. Not available.
.. Not applicable.
* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (See Technical Notes, pages 23 and 24 regarding reliability of the estimates.)

47. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

D. N. ALLEN

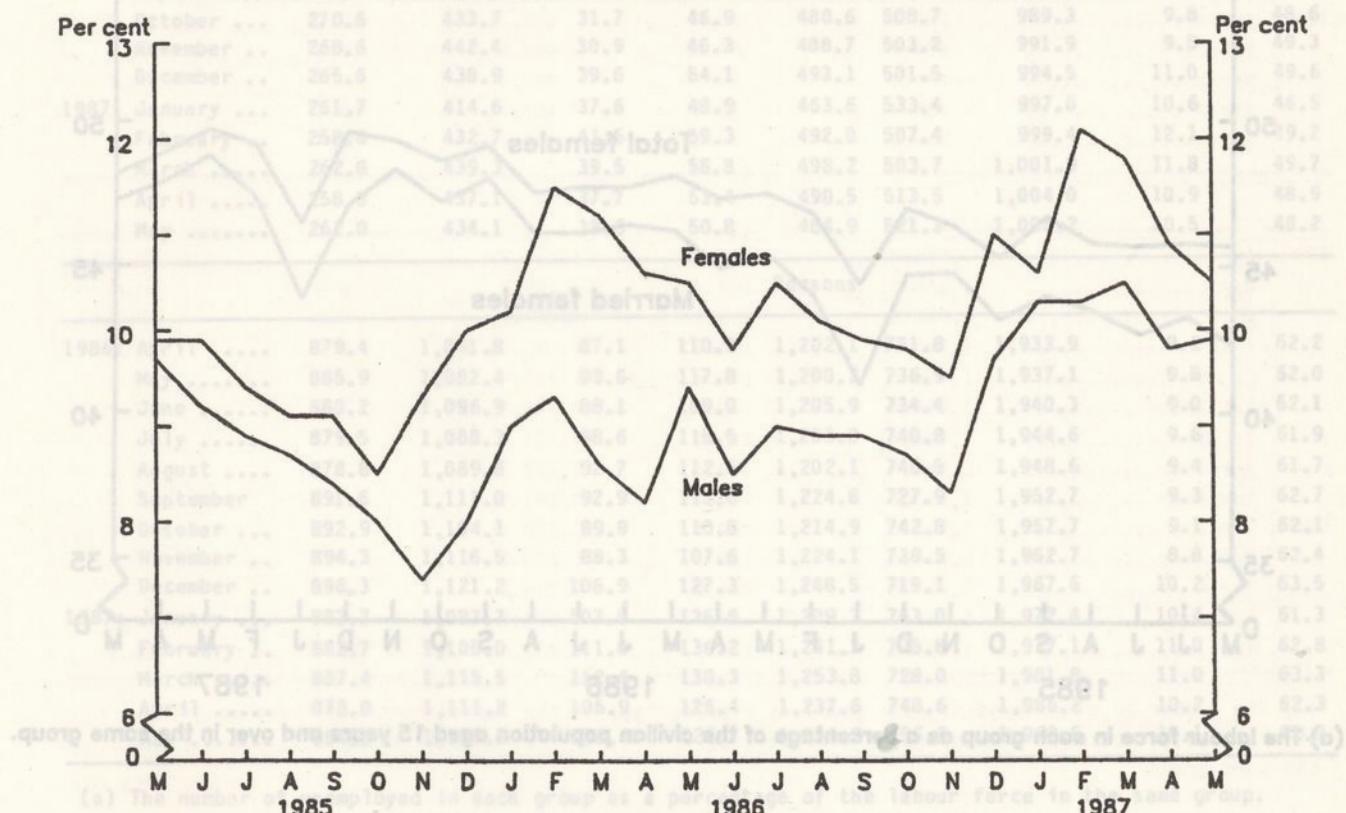
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Diagram 1 – Unemployment Rates (a) by Age, Queensland, May 1985 to May 1987



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

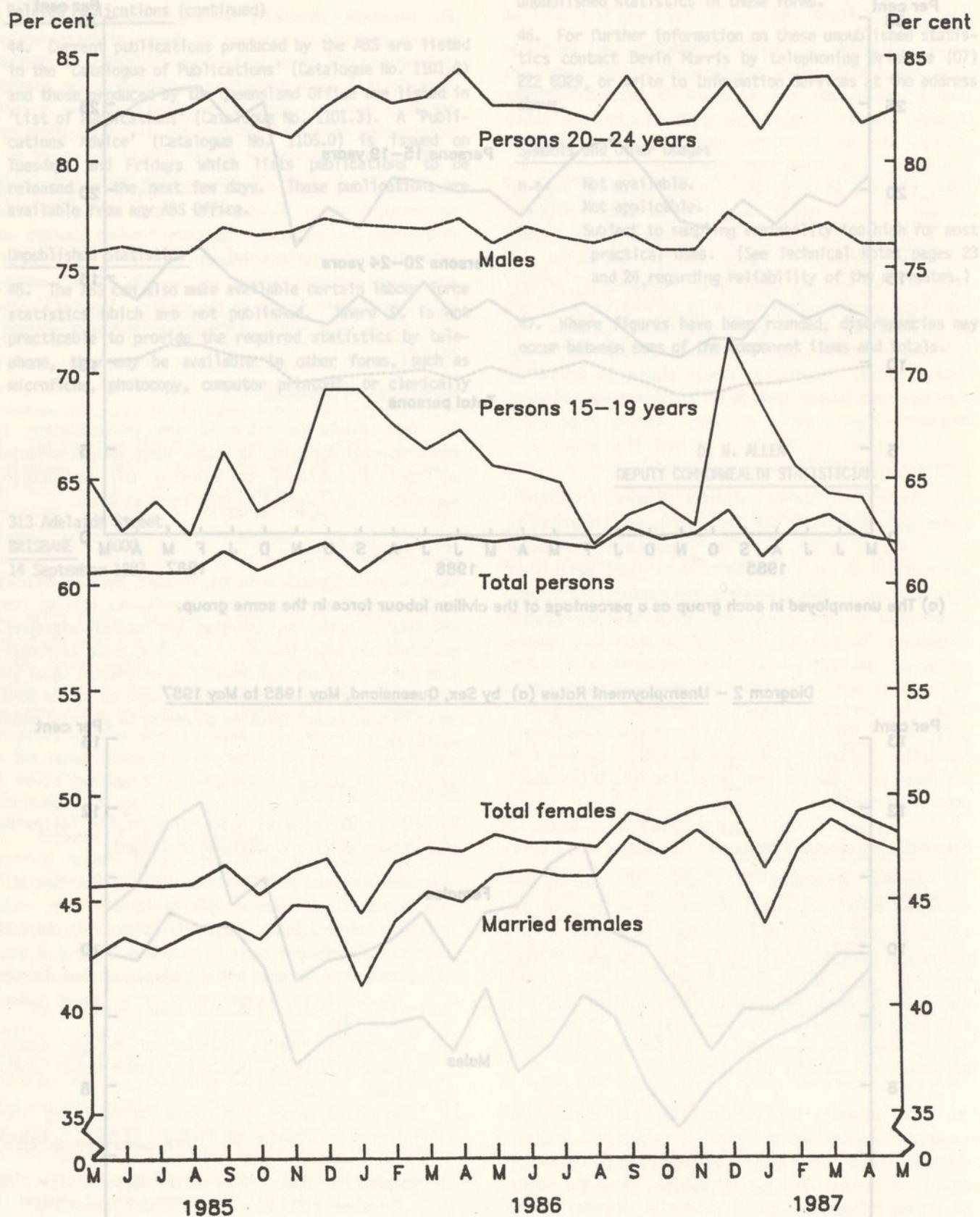
Diagram 2 – Unemployment Rates (a) by Sex, Queensland, May 1985 to May 1987



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Diagram 3 – Labour Force Participation Rates (a) by Age and Sex, Queensland, May 1985 to May 1987



(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 1 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force		Not in population aged 15 years and over	Civilian Unemploy- ment rate (a)		Partici- pation rate (b) %
	Full- time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total	Labour force	Not in population aged 15 years and over		Unemploy- ment rate (a)		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		%		
Males										
1986: April	627.4	678.7	54.8	61.0	739.7	217.5	957.1	8.2	77.3	
May	610.1	661.5	63.8	68.4	729.8	228.8	958.6	9.4	76.1	
June	627.3	674.9	57.4	63.1	738.0	222.2	960.1	8.5	76.9	
July	620.4	668.7	62.5	66.5	735.2	226.8	962.0	9.0	76.4	
August	620.7	668.8	61.0	65.1	733.9	230.1	964.0	8.9	76.1	
September	626.0	674.6	60.2	65.7	740.3	225.7	966.0	8.9	76.6	
October ...	622.3	670.4	58.2	63.9	734.3	234.0	968.3	8.7	75.8	
November ..	625.7	674.2	57.3	61.2	735.4	235.3	970.7	8.3	75.8	
December ..	630.7	682.3	67.3	73.2	755.5	217.6	973.1	9.7	77.6	
1987: January ...	622.0	669.1	70.1	76.6	745.8	229.6	975.4	10.3	76.5	
February ..	624.4	672.3	70.3	76.9	749.2	228.4	977.6	10.3	76.6	
March	624.6	676.2	72.9	79.5	755.7	224.3	979.9	10.5	77.1	
April	619.3	674.1	68.2	73.0	747.1	235.1	982.2	9.8	76.1	
May	622.6	675.4	67.9	73.9	749.3	235.0	984.3	9.9	76.1	
Females										
1986: April	252.0	413.1	32.2	49.2	462.4	514.4	976.7	10.6	47.3	
May	255.9	420.9	35.9	49.5	470.4	508.1	978.5	10.5	48.1	
June	252.8	422.1	30.7	45.9	468.0	512.3	980.2	9.8	47.7	
July	259.0	419.6	36.1	49.0	468.6	514.0	982.6	10.5	47.7	
August	258.1	420.8	31.7	47.4	468.2	516.5	984.7	10.1	47.5	
September	265.6	436.4	32.7	48.2	484.6	502.2	986.7	9.9	49.1	
October ...	270.6	433.7	31.7	46.9	480.6	508.7	989.3	9.8	48.6	
November ..	268.6	442.4	30.9	46.3	488.7	503.2	991.9	9.5	49.3	
December ..	265.6	438.9	39.6	54.1	493.1	501.5	994.5	11.0	49.6	
1987: January ...	261.7	414.6	37.6	48.9	463.6	533.4	997.0	10.6	46.5	
February ..	258.4	432.7	41.5	59.3	492.0	507.4	999.4	12.1	49.2	
March	262.8	439.3	39.5	58.8	498.2	503.7	1,001.9	11.8	49.7	
April	258.8	437.1	37.7	53.4	490.5	513.5	1,004.0	10.9	48.9	
May	262.0	434.1	38.6	50.8	484.9	521.3	1,006.2	10.5	48.2	
Persons										
1986: April	879.4	1,091.8	87.1	110.3	1,202.1	731.8	1,933.9	9.2	62.2	
May	865.9	1,082.4	99.6	117.8	1,200.2	736.9	1,937.1	9.8	62.0	
June	880.2	1,096.9	88.1	109.0	1,205.9	734.4	1,940.3	9.0	62.1	
July	879.5	1,088.3	98.6	115.5	1,203.8	740.8	1,944.6	9.6	61.9	
August	878.8	1,089.6	92.7	112.5	1,202.1	746.5	1,948.6	9.4	61.7	
September	891.6	1,111.0	92.9	113.8	1,224.8	727.9	1,952.7	9.3	62.7	
October ...	892.9	1,104.1	89.9	110.8	1,214.9	742.8	1,957.7	9.1	62.1	
November ..	894.3	1,116.5	88.3	107.6	1,224.1	738.5	1,962.7	8.8	62.4	
December ..	896.3	1,121.2	106.9	127.3	1,248.5	719.1	1,967.6	10.2	63.5	
1987: January ...	883.7	1,083.7	107.6	125.6	1,209.3	763.0	1,972.4	10.4	61.3	
February ..	882.7	1,105.0	111.8	136.2	1,241.3	735.8	1,977.1	11.0	62.8	
March	887.4	1,115.5	112.4	138.3	1,253.8	728.0	1,981.8	11.0	63.3	
April	878.0	1,111.2	105.9	126.4	1,237.6	748.6	1,986.2	10.2	62.3	
May	884.5	1,109.5	106.4	124.7	1,234.2	756.3	1,990.5	10.1	62.0	

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 2 - Seasonally Adjusted Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males					
1986: April	680.1	60.5	740.6	8.2	77.4
May	663.4	68.4	731.8	9.3	76.3
June	672.5	66.0	738.5	8.9	76.9
July	665.4	68.5	733.9	9.3	76.3
August	673.5	66.6	740.1	9.0	76.8
September	669.3	69.1	738.3	9.4	76.4
October	667.9	70.6	738.6	9.6	76.3
November	670.1	69.2	739.3	9.4	76.2
December	677.9	73.3	751.2	9.8	77.2
1987: January	676.9	66.2	743.1	8.9	76.2
February	678.9	68.5	747.4	9.2	76.5
March	676.1	74.6	750.8	9.9	76.6
April	675.5	72.4	747.8	9.7	76.1
May	677.5	73.9	751.3	9.8	76.3
Females					
1986: April	414.6	45.5	460.1	9.9	47.1
May	416.7	48.5	465.3	10.4	47.5
June	419.1	47.2	466.2	10.1	47.6
July	420.1	51.0	471.2	10.8	48.0
August	422.0	51.8	473.7	10.9	48.1
September	425.5	51.0	476.6	10.7	48.3
October	432.5	52.9	485.4	10.9	49.1
November	438.4	49.5	487.9	10.1	49.2
December	435.8	54.1	489.9	11.0	49.3
1987: January	436.7	48.6	485.3	10.0	48.7
February	438.7	51.8	490.5	10.6	49.1
March	435.4	52.2	487.5	10.7	48.7
April	438.4	49.3	487.7	10.1	48.6
May	429.6	49.9	479.5	10.4	47.7
Persons					
1986: April	1,094.6	106.0	1,200.7	8.8	62.1
May	1,080.1	116.9	1,197.0	9.8	61.8
June	1,091.6	113.2	1,204.8	9.4	62.1
July	1,085.5	119.5	1,205.1	9.9	62.0
August	1,095.5	118.3	1,213.8	9.8	62.3
September	1,094.8	120.1	1,214.9	9.9	62.2
October	1,100.4	123.6	1,224.0	10.1	62.5
November	1,108.4	118.7	1,227.1	9.7	62.5
December	1,113.7	127.4	1,241.1	10.3	63.1
1987: January	1,113.6	114.8	1,228.4	9.3	62.3
February	1,117.6	120.3	1,238.0	9.7	62.6
March	1,111.5	126.8	1,238.3	10.2	62.5
April	1,113.8	121.7	1,235.5	9.8	62.2
May	1,107.1	123.8	1,230.8	10.1	61.8

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 3 - Trend Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males					
1986: April	671.9	62.5	734.4	8.5	76.7
May	670.9	64.5	735.4	8.8	76.7
June	669.9	66.2	736.2	9.0	76.7
July	669.1	67.6	736.7	9.2	76.6
August	668.9	68.6	737.5	9.3	76.5
September	669.5	69.2	738.7	9.4	76.5
October	670.9	69.5	740.4	9.4	76.5
November	672.7	69.6	742.4	9.4	76.5
December	674.5	69.9	744.3	9.4	76.5
1987: January	675.9	70.2	746.1	9.4	76.5
February	676.9	70.8	747.6	9.5	76.5
March	677.3	71.5	748.9	9.6	76.4
April	677.4	72.4	749.9	9.7	76.3
May	677.3	73.3	750.5	9.8	76.3
Females					
1986: April	413.2	46.6	459.8	10.1	47.1
May	415.4	47.7	463.1	10.3	47.3
June	418.0	48.9	466.8	10.5	47.6
July	420.9	50.0	470.9	10.6	47.9
August	424.1	50.9	475.0	10.7	48.2
September	427.7	51.5	479.2	10.8	48.6
October	431.3	51.7	483.0	10.7	48.8
November	434.5	51.7	486.2	10.6	49.0
December	436.6	51.5	488.1	10.6	49.1
1987: January	437.4	51.2	488.6	10.5	49.0
February	437.1	51.0	488.1	10.4	48.8
March	436.3	50.7	487.1	10.4	48.6
April	435.3	50.4	485.8	10.4	48.4
May	434.1	50.2	484.4	10.4	48.1
Persons					
1986: April	1,085.1	109.1	1,194.2	9.1	61.8
May	1,086.3	112.2	1,198.6	9.4	61.9
June	1,087.9	115.1	1,203.0	9.6	62.0
July	1,090.0	117.6	1,207.6	9.7	62.1
August	1,093.0	119.6	1,212.6	9.9	62.2
September	1,097.2	120.7	1,217.9	9.9	62.4
October	1,102.2	121.2	1,223.4	9.9	62.5
November	1,107.2	121.3	1,228.6	9.9	62.6
December	1,111.1	121.4	1,232.4	9.8	62.6
1987: January	1,113.3	121.4	1,234.8	9.8	62.6
February	1,114.0	121.8	1,235.8	9.9	62.5
March	1,113.7	122.3	1,235.9	9.9	62.4
April	1,112.8	122.8	1,235.6	9.9	62.2
May	1,111.4	123.5	1,234.9	10.0	62.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 4 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Queensland, May 1987

Age group (years)	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force		Not in population aged 15 years and over	Civilian	
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force		Unemploy- ment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		%	%
Males									
15-19	36.7	55.7	14.4	18.9	74.6	43.0	117.6	25.3	63.4
20-24	74.4	81.1	13.6	14.0	95.1	9.1	104.2	14.7	91.3
25-34	181.0	187.6	15.3	15.4	203.0	8.2	211.3	7.6	96.1
35-44	161.0	168.1	11.4	11.6	179.6	10.8	190.5	6.4	94.3
45-54	104.3	109.0	8.5	9.1	118.1	11.6	129.7	7.7	91.1
55-59	37.6	40.5	3.8	4.0	44.4	13.5	57.9	8.9	76.7
60-64	22.0	24.5	*	*	25.4	28.9	54.4	*	46.8
15-64	616.9	666.5	67.9	73.9	740.3	125.2	865.5	10.0	85.5
65 and over	5.6	9.0	*	*	9.0	109.8	118.7	*	7.5
Total	622.6	675.4	67.9	73.9	749.3	235.0	984.3	9.9	76.1
Females									
15-19	28.9	53.0	11.6	14.8	67.8	46.5	114.4	21.8	59.3
20-24	54.7	64.9	9.9	11.9	76.7	27.5	104.2	15.5	73.6
25-34	67.8	112.6	7.7	10.7	123.4	86.0	209.3	8.7	58.9
35-44	61.0	112.5	5.8	8.6	121.1	65.0	186.1	7.1	65.1
45-54	34.7	63.6	3.4	4.1	67.7	55.8	123.5	6.0	54.8
55-59	8.8	16.1	*	*	16.7	40.9	57.6	*	29.0
60-64	4.0	7.2	*	*	7.3	48.0	55.4	*	13.3
15-64	259.9	430.0	38.6	50.8	480.8	369.7	850.4	10.6	56.5
65 and over	*	4.1	*	*	4.1	151.7	155.8	*	2.6
Total	262.0	434.1	38.6	50.8	484.9	521.3	1,006.2	10.5	48.2
Persons									
15-19	65.5	108.7	26.0	33.7	142.4	89.6	232.0	23.7	61.4
20-24	129.1	146.0	23.4	25.9	171.8	36.6	208.4	15.1	82.5
25-34	248.8	300.2	22.9	26.2	326.4	94.2	420.6	8.0	77.6
35-44	222.0	280.6	17.2	20.2	300.7	75.9	376.6	6.7	79.9
45-54	139.0	172.6	11.9	13.2	185.8	67.4	253.2	7.1	73.4
55-59	46.3	56.6	4.1	4.5	61.1	54.4	115.5	7.4	52.9
60-64	26.0	31.7	*	*	32.8	76.9	109.7	*	29.9
15-64	876.9	1,096.4	106.4	124.7	1,221.1	494.9	1,716.0	10.2	71.2
65 and over	7.7	13.1	*	*	13.1	261.4	274.5	*	4.8
Total	884.5	1,109.5	106.4	124.7	1,234.2	756.3	1,990.5	10.1	62.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 5 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status,
Queensland, May 1987

Marital status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Civilian	
	Full-time (d)	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total				Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
Married	430.4	451.0	29.3	29.7	480.7	127.4	608.1	6.2	79.1
Not married ...	192.1	224.4	38.6	44.1	268.5	107.6	376.1	16.4	71.4
Females									
Married	135.5	260.9	13.1	21.1	282.1	314.8	596.9	7.5	47.3
Not married ...	126.5	173.2	25.5	29.7	202.8	206.5	409.4	14.6	49.6
Persons									
Married	565.9	711.9	42.4	50.9	762.8	442.2	1,205.0	6.7	63.3
Not married ...	318.6	397.6	64.0	73.8	471.4	314.1	785.5	15.7	60.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 6 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Birthplace and Period of Arrival in Australia, Queensland, May 1987

Birthplace and period of arrival	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Civilian	
	'000	'000	'000	'000				'000	%
Birthplace									
Born in Australia	919.5	98.0	1,017.5	579.4	1,596.9	9.6	9.6	63.7	
<u>Born outside Australia</u>	190.0	26.6	216.6	133.0	349.6	12.3	12.3	62.0	
Africa	4.8	*	5.0	*	7.6	*	7.6	66.2	
America	8.5	*	10.4	4.3	14.7	*	14.7	70.6	
Asia	13.3	*	15.7	12.6	28.3	*	28.3	55.6	
Europe	120.7	16.2	136.9	100.3	237.2	11.8	11.8	57.7	
U.K. and Ireland	76.6	9.9	86.5	62.2	148.7	11.5	11.5	58.2	
Other European countries	44.2	6.2	50.4	38.2	88.6	12.4	12.4	56.9	
<u>Oceania</u>	42.7	5.9	48.6	13.1	61.6	12.2	12.2	78.8	
New Zealand	34.9	4.6	39.5	9.3	48.8	11.6	11.6	80.9	
Period of arrival									
Before 1971	103.8	13.7	117.5	93.9	211.3	11.7	11.7	55.6	
1971-1975	27.1	3.6	30.8	10.3	41.0	11.8	11.8	75.0	
1976-1980	28.1	3.1	31.2	12.7	43.8	9.9	9.9	71.1	
1981-1985	23.9	4.6	28.5	11.2	39.6	16.1	16.1	71.9	
1986 to survey date	7.1	*	8.7	5.1	13.8	*	*	63.4	

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 7 - Employed Persons (a) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, May 1987
('000)

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ...	61.4	20.2	*	22.9
Mining	19.6	*	*	*
Manufacturing	98.4	19.9	11.4	31.3
Electricity, gas, and water	13.7	*	*	*
Construction	70.3	10.6	*	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade	132.4	54.4	46.8	101.2
Transport and storage	63.1	7.6	3.9	11.4
Communication	16.1	4.0	*	6.6
Finance, property, and business services	58.7	28.3	21.8	50.2
Public administration and defence	39.5	6.6	7.5	14.1
Community services	62.7	79.2	48.0	127.2
Recreation, personal, and other services	39.4	28.2	24.1	52.3
Total employed	675.4	260.9	173.2	434.1
				1,109.5
Employers	44.0	20.7	*	21.5
Self-employed	84.3	31.7	4.3	36.0
Wage and salary earners	542.1	202.9	165.5	368.4
Unpaid family helpers	5.1	5.7	*	8.1

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 8 - Employed Persons (a) by Occupation Group, Queensland, May 1987
('000)

Occupation group	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	
Managers and administrators	87.2	24.9	4.5	29.4
Professionals	63.7	26.5	21.1	47.6
Para-professionals	34.5	17.2	10.4	27.7
Tradespersons	165.4	9.2	8.3	17.6
Clerks	45.1	83.2	52.9	136.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	65.0	53.1	54.5	107.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	80.8	6.7	*	9.1
Labourers and related workers	133.7	40.1	19.0	59.1
Total	675.4	260.9	173.2	434.1
				1,109.5

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 9 - Average Hours Worked (a) by Employed Persons (b) by Industry Division and Status of Worker,
Queensland, May 1987

Industry division and status of worker and occupation group	Males	Females			Persons Total (c)
		Married	Not married	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ...	49.0	27.7	30.4	28.0	43.3
Mining	33.7	*	*	27.8	33.2
Manufacturing	34.7	29.4	32.0	30.4	33.7
Electricity, gas, and water	31.8	*	*	30.8	31.7
Construction	36.9	17.8	35.1	21.4	34.4
Wholesale and retail trade	37.2	28.9	24.3	26.8	32.7
Transport and storage	38.1	18.3	29.7	22.2	35.6
Communication	30.3	26.3	30.9	28.1	29.7
Finance, property, and business services	38.4	28.0	31.1	29.3	34.2
Public administration and defence	30.9	27.6	30.0	28.9	30.4
Community services	38.1	26.1	33.1	28.8	31.8
Recreation, personal, and other services	38.1	26.9	27.3	27.0	31.8
Total employed	37.5	26.8	29.3	27.8	33.7
Employers	50.5	35.3	*	35.6	45.6
Self-employed	44.6	28.3	23.1	27.7	39.5
Wage and salary earners	35.4	26.2	29.6	27.7	32.3
Unpaid family helpers	25.8	12.3	19.2	14.4	18.8
Full-time workers	39.4	38.0	34.9	36.5	38.5
Part-time workers	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.6	14.7

(a) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 10 - Employed Persons (a) by Hours Worked, Queensland, May 1987
('000)

Hours worked	Males	Females			Persons Total
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
0 (c)	39.6	11.6	8.8	20.4	60.0
1-15	30.1	65.2	26.2	91.4	121.6
16-29	63.4	58.2	26.1	84.3	147.8
30-34	157.4	44.3	43.9	88.3	245.6
35-39	70.3	20.6	19.2	39.8	110.0
40	111.6	27.2	27.3	54.5	166.1
41-44	28.9	5.5	7.1	12.5	41.4
45-48	40.1	6.8	6.1	12.9	52.9
49 and over	134.0	21.4	8.6	30.0	164.0
Total	675.4	260.9	173.2	434.1	1,109.5

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

(c) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 11 - Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment (a), Queensland

Duration of unemployment (a)	1986			1987		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
	Males					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	9.3	11.8	11.6	12.1	9.7	10.0
4 and under 8 weeks	7.8	8.2	6.6	11.4	6.1	7.1
8 and under 13 weeks	10.0	5.2	8.6	10.9	8.3	4.2
13 and under 26 weeks	13.4	11.9	14.4	12.4	18.9	19.9
26 and under 52 weeks	6.2	7.6	9.6	12.9	12.6	12.9
52 weeks and over	16.2	16.4	17.6	19.7	17.4	19.9
Total	63.0	61.0	68.4	79.5	73.0	73.9
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	15	16	19	15	19	22
	Females					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	11.6	9.2	11.8	12.6	9.2	8.1
4 and under 8 weeks	8.9	9.3	6.3	10.5	6.6	5.5
8 and under 13 weeks	8.1	8.3	6.0	7.2	6.7	4.7
13 and under 26 weeks	7.8	8.3	10.2	9.4	11.7	13.4
26 and under 52 weeks	7.2	4.8	6.1	7.4	7.3	8.8
52 weeks and over	8.2	9.3	9.1	11.6	11.9	10.4
Total	51.7	49.2	49.5	58.8	53.4	50.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	10	10	13	12	14	17
	Persons					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	20.9	21.1	23.3	24.7	18.9	18.0
4 and under 8 weeks	16.7	17.4	12.9	21.9	12.6	12.6
8 and under 13 weeks	18.1	13.5	14.6	18.1	15.0	8.8
13 and under 26 weeks	21.2	20.2	24.7	21.9	30.7	33.3
26 and under 52 weeks	13.3	12.4	15.7	20.3	20.0	21.7
52 weeks and over	24.3	25.7	26.7	31.3	29.2	30.3
Total	114.6	110.3	117.8	138.3	126.4	124.7
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	13	14	16	14	17	20

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 14 - Family Status by Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over.

Table 12 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Industry Division and Occupation Group of Last Full-time Job, Queensland

Unemployment category, industry division, and occupation group (b)	May 1986		August 1986		November 1986		February 1987		May 1987	
	Number	Rate %	Number	Rate %	Number	Rate %	Number	Rate %	Number	Rate %
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years										
72.8	6.3	65.9	5.7	61.6	5.2	76.4	6.5	77.6	6.5	
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	6.5	6.9	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.3
Manufacturing	13.5	8.9	11.3	7.5	10.6	7.3	14.4	9.8	13.4	9.4
Construction	10.7	10.9	9.5	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.4	9.0	9.7
Wholesale and retail trade	15.6	6.1	18.3	7.1	14.0	5.3	20.4	7.9	20.8	8.2
Community services	4.0	2.2	3.4	1.8	5.8	3.0	4.6	2.4	6.8	3.5
Recreation, personal, and other services	8.6	10.0	6.5	7.7	5.6	6.3	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.0
Other industries	14.0	4.9	12.2	4.2	12.0	4.0	13.3	4.4	13.7	4.4
Occupation group (b)										
Managers and administrators ...	n.a.	n.a.	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	2.7
Professionals	n.a.	n.a.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Para-professionals	n.a.	n.a.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tradespersons	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	6.7	12.0	6.1	15.1	7.7	10.6	5.5
Clerks	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	3.3	6.0	3.2	8.3	4.3	8.9	4.7
Salespersons and professional service workers	n.a.	n.a.	12.9	7.1	9.4	5.0	14.0	7.2	14.1	7.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.3
Labourers and related workers	n.a.	n.a.	24.7	12.0	24.6	11.5	25.2	11.8	29.8	13.4
Other										
Persons looking for first job ...	9.3	..	10.4	..	10.9	..	17.7	..	11.3	..
Persons who have not worked full-time for 2 weeks or more during the last 2 years (c)	33.7	..	35.3	..	33.2	..	39.7	..	34.1	..
Persons stood down	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..
Total unemployed	117.8	9.8	112.5	9.4	107.6	8.8	136.2	11.0	124.7	10.1
Persons looking for full-time work	99.6	10.3	92.7	9.5	88.3	9.0	111.8	11.2	106.4	10.7
Persons looking for part-time work	18.2	7.8	19.8	8.6	19.3	8.0	24.5	9.9	18.2	7.5
(a) The number of unemployed in each industry division or occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.										
(b) A new occupation classification was introduced for the August 1986 survey. See Explanatory Notes.										
(c) Excluding persons looking for their first job.										
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	33.4	5.5	38.9	6.7	50.7	5.9	55.9	10.6	55.6	5.6
Total	1,109.5	124.7	1,234.2	756.3	984.3	1,008.2	1,990.5			

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Table 13 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Birthplace and Age Group, Queensland,
May 1987

Particulars	Number			Unemployment Rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Born in Australia						
Looking for full-time work	52.8	30.5	83.3	9.4	12.3	10.3
Looking for part-time work	4.8	9.9	14.8	9.8	6.3	7.1
Total	57.6	40.4	98.0	9.4	9.9	9.6
Age group (years)						
15-19	16.5	13.6	30.2	24.8	22.1	23.5
20-24	11.3	9.5	20.8	13.5	14.4	13.9
25-34	12.5	8.5	21.0	7.4	8.1	7.6
35-44	8.3	6.0	14.4	5.9	6.2	6.0
45-54	5.7	*	8.0	6.3	*	5.6
55 and over	3.3	*	3.7	5.5	*	4.5
Born outside Australia						
Looking for full-time work	15.1	8.1	23.2	11.7	15.5	12.8
Looking for part-time work	*	*	3.5	*	*	9.6
Total	16.2	10.4	26.6	11.7	13.2	12.3
Age group (years)						
15-19	*	*	3.5	*	*	25.1
20-24	*	*	5.1	*	*	22.8
25-34	*	*	5.1	*	*	10.0
35-44	3.2	*	5.8	8.2	*	9.2
45-54	3.5	*	5.2	12.3	*	12.5
55 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*
Place of birth						
Main English-speaking countries (b)	9.4	6.6	16.0	10.9	13.3	11.8
Other	6.8	3.8	10.7	13.1	13.2	13.1
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)						
Median duration of unemployment	13	14	15	16	17	20

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 14 - Family Status by Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over,

Queensland, May 1987

('000)

Family status	Employed			Not in labour force		Civilian population aged 15 years and over		
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force		Males	Females	Persons
Usual resident of a private dwelling where family status was determined								
Member of a family	901.4	92.0	993.4	554.5	777.3	770.5	1,547.9	
Husband or wife	676.2	45.8	722.0	408.2	575.5	554.6	1,130.1	
With children aged 0-14 years present	372.7	29.8	402.6	135.2	276.1	261.6	537.7	
Without children aged 0-14 years present	303.4	15.9	319.4	273.0	299.4	293.0	592.4	
Not-married family head	37.6	6.0	43.6	52.5	15.4	80.6	96.0	
With children aged 0-14 years present	19.0	4.2	23.2	29.4	4.2	48.4	52.6	
Without children aged 0-14 years present	18.6	*	20.4	23.1	11.3	32.2	43.5	
Child (a) of family head	176.2	36.5	212.7	76.3	171.6	117.4	289.0	
Other relative of family head	11.4	3.7	15.1	17.6	14.8	17.9	32.7	
Not a member of a family	138.5	19.6	158.1	106.7	127.9	137.0	264.8	
Living alone	58.3	6.1	64.3	89.3	67.2	86.4	153.6	
Not living alone	80.2	13.5	93.7	17.5	60.7	50.5	111.2	
Total	1,039.8	111.6	1,151.4	661.2	905.2	907.5	1,812.7	
Usual resident of a private dwelling where family status was not determined								
Total usual residents of private dwellings	1,063.0	115.3	1,178.3	673.9	918.0	934.2	1,852.2	
Visitors to private dwellings	13.0	3.9	17.0	14.8	15.5	16.2	31.7	
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	33.4	5.5	38.9	67.7	50.7	55.9	106.6	
Total	1,109.5	124.7	1,234.2	756.3	984.3	1,006.2	1,990.5	

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Table 15 - Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population

Aged 15 Years and Over (a), Queensland, May 1987

Family status	Employed		Unemployed		Civilian				
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work		Labour force	Not in labour force	Population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (b)	Participation rate (c)
			'000	'000					
Looking for full-time work									
Member of a family	510.1	552.5	50.6	55.2	607.8	169.5	777.3	9.1	78.2
Husband	412.4	431.3	26.9	27.3	458.6	116.9	575.5	6.0	79.7
With children aged 0-14 years present	238.1	246.2	17.7	17.7	263.9	12.3	276.1	6.7	95.6
Without children aged 0-14 years present	174.2	185.1	9.2	9.6	194.8	104.6	299.4	4.9	65.1
Not-married family head	8.5	9.7	*	*	10.7	4.8	15.4	*	69.1
With children aged 0-14 years present	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.2	*	*
Without children aged 0-14 years present	6.1	6.9	*	*	7.7	3.5	11.3	*	68.5
Child (d) of family head	83.3	104.4	20.9	24.8	129.2	42.4	171.6	19.2	75.3
Other relative of family head ...	5.9	7.1	*	*	9.2	5.5	14.8	*	62.6
Not a member of a family	78.0	83.6	10.4	11.4	95.0	32.9	127.9	12.0	74.3
Living alone	35.6	38.3	3.8	4.1	42.4	24.8	67.2	9.6	63.1
Not living alone	42.4	45.3	6.6	7.4	52.7	8.0	60.7	14.0	86.8
Total	588.1	636.1	61.0	66.7	702.8	202.4	905.2	9.5	77.6
Females									
Member of a family	196.0	348.8	26.9	36.8	385.6	385.0	770.5	9.5	50.0
Wife	126.0	244.9	11.8	18.4	263.3	291.3	554.6	7.0	47.5
With children aged 0-14 years present	51.0	126.6	6.8	12.1	138.7	122.9	261.6	8.7	53.0
Without children aged 0-14 years present	75.0	118.3	5.0	6.3	124.6	168.4	293.0	5.1	42.5
Not-married family head	19.3	27.9	4.2	5.1	32.9	47.7	80.6	15.4	40.8
With children aged 0-14 years present	11.4	16.2	3.3	4.0	20.3	28.1	48.4	20.0	41.9
Without children aged 0-14 years present	7.9	11.6	*	*	12.7	19.6	32.2	*	39.3
Child (d) of family head	47.4	71.8	9.6	11.7	83.5	33.9	117.4	14.0	71.1
Other relative of family head ...	3.3	4.3	*	*	5.9	12.1	17.9	*	32.7
Not a member of a family	45.9	54.9	7.9	8.2	63.1	73.9	137.0	12.9	46.0
Living alone	16.0	20.0	*	*	22.0	64.4	86.4	*	25.4
Not living alone	29.9	34.9	6.0	6.2	41.1	9.5	50.5	15.0	81.3
Total	241.9	403.8	34.7	44.9	448.7	458.8	907.5	10.0	49.4

Table 15 - Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population
Aged 15 Years and Over (a), Queensland, May 1987 (continued)

Family status	Employed		Unemployed						Civilian		
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (b)	Participation rate (c)		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%		
										Persons	
Member of a family	706.1	901.4	77.4	92.0	993.4	554.5	1,547.9	9.3	64.2		
Husband or wife	538.4	676.2	38.7	45.8	722.0	408.2	1,130.1	6.3	63.9		
With children aged 0-14 years present	289.2	372.7	24.5	29.8	402.6	135.2	537.7	7.4	74.9		
Without children aged 0-14 years present	249.2	303.4	14.2	15.9	319.4	273.0	592.4	5.0	53.9		
Not-married family head	27.8	37.6	4.9	6.0	43.6	52.5	96.0	13.8	45.4		
With children aged 0-14 years present	13.9	19.0	3.5	4.2	23.2	29.4	52.6	18.1	44.1		
Without children aged 0-14 years present	13.9	18.6	*	*	20.4	23.1	43.5	*	46.9		
Child (d) of family head	130.7	176.2	30.5	36.5	212.7	76.3	289.0	17.2	73.6		
Other relative of family head ...	9.2	11.4	3.3	3.7	15.1	17.6	32.7	24.5	46.2		
Not a member of a family	123.8	138.5	18.3	19.6	158.1	106.7	264.8	12.4	59.7		
Living alone	51.6	58.3	5.6	6.1	64.3	89.3	153.6	9.4	41.9		
Not living alone	72.3	80.2	12.6	13.5	93.7	17.5	111.2	14.4	84.3		
<u>Total</u>	830.0	1,039.8	95.7	111.6	1,151.4	661.2	1,812.7	9.7	63.5		

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined.

(b) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(d) Aged 15 years and over.

Table 16 - Estimates of Changes in Labour Force Status and Gross Flows (a) Derived from Matched Records, Queensland, April 1987 to May 1987
 ('000).

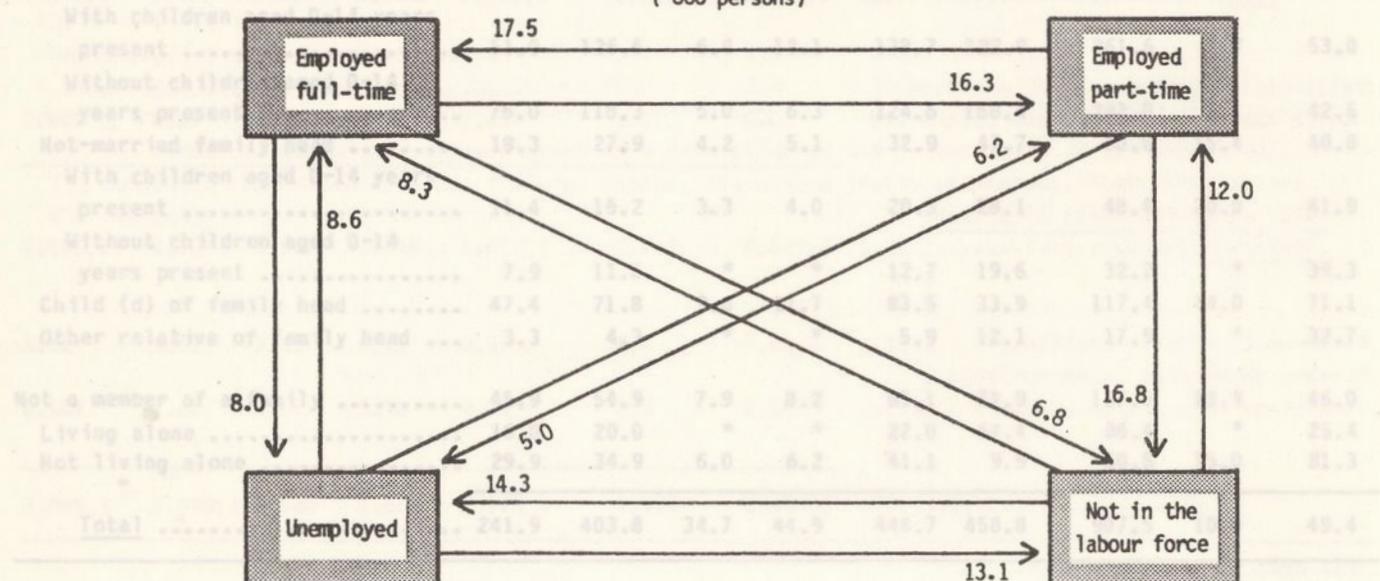
Particulars	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Total	
Labour force status				
(a) April 1987	May 1987			
Employed full-time	Employed full-time	461.8	93.4	183.5
	Employed part-time	7.2	6.4	9.1
	Unemployed	6.2	*	*
	Not in labour force	3.6	*	3.2
Employed part-time	Employed full-time	7.3	7.6	10.2
	Employed part-time	28.3	87.0	114.9
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Not in labour force	4.5	10.6	12.3
Unemployed	Employed full-time	6.6	*	*
	Employed part-time	*	*	3.9
With children aged 0-14 years	Unemployed	39.3	9.0	23.5
	Not in labour force	3.4	5.6	9.7
Not in labour force	Employed full-time	4.5	*	3.8
	Employed part-time	*	7.1	9.3
	Unemployed	5.7	4.5	8.5
	Not in labour force	155.1	226.2	355.7
Gross flows into	Employed	16.2	12.6	19.0
Without children aged 0-14	Full-time	18.4	11.1	16.0
Years present	Part-time	12.3	15.5	22.3
CHURCH (d) of the 1986 census	Unemployed	14.5	6.0	12.7
	Not in labour force	11.5	18.2	25.2
Gross flows out of	Employed	16.9	14.0	19.7
	Full-time	17.0	8.8	14.1
	Part-time	14.4	19.2	24.9
	Unemployed	12.3	8.4	15.6
	Not in labour force	12.9	14.4	21.6
Total change of status		42.1	36.8	56.9
Population represented by the matched sample		741.1	466.4	753.9
				1,494.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Diagram 4 - Estimates of Changes in Labour Force Status Derived from Matched Records, Queensland,

April 1987 to May 1987

('000 persons)



Technical Notes

Estimation Procedure

The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the Estimates

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates derived from the survey and of monthly, quarterly, and annual movements can be determined by using Tables A and B.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

Standard errors of estimates derived from the monthly labour force survey have been re-estimated. The re-estimation follows the reselection of the sample in October 1982 and consequent production of data on a place of usual residence basis. The new standard errors were introduced for the February 1985 survey and are shown in Tables A, B, and C. The differences between the old and new standard errors are minor, with large estimates being associated with higher standard errors and smaller estimates having slightly lower standard errors.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error.

Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use. For the labour force survey, estimates which have a relative standard error larger than 25 per cent are not published. In the tables in this publication, estimates below 3,000 and percentages based on such estimates have not been included but are indicated by *. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of quarterly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.5. Standard errors of all annual movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

(a) From Table A it will be seen that an estimate of 20,000 has a standard error of 1,650. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 18,350 to 21,650 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range 16,700 to 23,300.

(b) The estimate increases between two consecutive months by 25,000 to 75,000. Table B relates the standard error of the monthly movement to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived. In this case the estimate of 75,000 is the larger. From Table B it will be seen that the standard error of the monthly movement is about 2,200. Therefore there are about two chances in three that if all dwellings had been included in the survey the movement would have been in the range +22,800 to +27,200 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range +20,600 to +29,400.

Technical Notes (continued)

Table A - Standard Errors of Estimates

Size of estimate	Standard error	Per cent of estimate
persons	No.	%
(a) 3,000	690	23.2
3,500	750	21.4
4,000	800	19.9
4,500	840	18.7
5,000	880	17.7
6,000	960	16.0
10,000	1,200	12.1
20,000	1,650	8.1
50,000	2,350	4.7
100,000	3,050	3.1
200,000	3,950	2.0
300,000	4,500	1.5
500,000	5,300	1.1
1,000,000	6,600	0.7

(a) Estimates below 3,000 have not been published (see text above).

Table B - Standard Errors of Estimates of Monthly Movements

Size of larger estimate	Standard error of monthly movements	Size of larger estimate	Standard error of monthly movements
3,000	680	20,000	1,350
3,500	720	50,000	1,900
4,000	760	100,000	2,400
4,500	790	200,000	3,150
5,000	820	300,000	3,650
6,000	880	500,000	4,400
10,000	1,050	1,000,000	5,600

The relative standard errors of estimates of average hours worked and median duration of unemployment are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the factors 0.7 for average hours worked and 2.0 for median duration of unemployment.

Publication cut-off points for these and other estimates are shown in Table C. Because of higher relative standard errors, estimates of median duration of unemployment have higher cut-off points for publication than other estimates as shown in Table A.

relative standard errors, estimates of median duration of unemployment have higher cut-off points for publication than other estimates as shown in Table A.

Table C - Publication Cut-off Points for Labour Force Estimates

Estimates classified by	Number of persons
Average hours worked ..	1,500
Median duration of unemployment ..	10,800
All other estimates ..	3,000

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude.

Proportions and percentages (for example, participation rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below.

$$\text{RSE} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \sqrt{\left[\text{RSE}(x) \right]^2 + \left[\text{RSE}(y) \right]^2}$$

Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Recent analysis of standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors on estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3 per cent lower and 6 per cent higher, respectively, than those shown in the tables.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in the recording and coding of data, and errors made in the processing of data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

Relative standard errors of estimates derived from matched records are generally somewhat higher than those derived from unadjusted records. This is particularly true for estimates of median duration of unemployment and average hours worked.

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a - annual, hy - half-yearly, q - quarterly, m - monthly, irr - irregular.
ø Information shown for each local authority area. # New title to be issued during 1987.

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